



## ARTICLS of aTREATY,

Concluded at FORT MINTOSH, the 21st day of January, 1785, between the COMMISSIONERS PLENIPOTENTIARY of the United States of America of the one part, and the Sachems and Warriors of the Wiandot, Delaware, Chippawa and Ottawa Nations of the other.

THE Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States in Congress assembled, give peace to the Wiandot, Delaware, Chippawa and Ottawa nations

of Indians, on the following conditions.

Art. 1. Three chiefs, one from among the Wiandot, and two from among the Delaware nations, shall be delivered up to the commissioners of the United States, to be by them retained till all the prisoners white and black taken by the said nations or any of them, shall be restored.

Art. 2. The faid Indian nations do acknowledge themselves and all their tribes to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other fovereign what-

foever.

Art. 3. The boundary line between the United States and the Wiandot and Delaware nations, shall begin at the mouth of the river Cayahoga, and run thence up the faid river to the portage, between that and the Tuscarawas branch of Muskingum---then down the faid branch to the forks at the croffing place above fort Lawrence-then westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which Branch the fort stood, which was taken by the French in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, then along the said portage to the Great Miami, or Ome river, and down the fouth east side of the same to its mouth, thence along the fouth shore of lake Erie, to the mouth of Cayahogo where it began.

Art. 4. The United States allot all the lands contained within the faid lines to the Wiandot and Delaware nations, to live and to hunt on, and to fuch of the Ottawa nation as now live thereon; faving and referving for the establishment of trading posts, fix miles square at the mouth of Miami or Ome river, and the fame at the portage on that branch of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, and the same on the lake of Sanduske, where the fort formerly stood, and also two miles square on each side of the lower rapids of Sanduske river, which posts and the lands annexed to them, shall be to the use and under the government

of the United States.

Art. 5. If any citizen of the United States or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands allotted to the Wiandot and Delaware nations in this treaty, except on the lands referved to the United States in the preceding article, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may punish him as they please.

Art. 6. The Indians who fign this treaty, as well in behalf of all their tribes as of themselves, do acknowledge the lands east, south and west of the lines described in the third article, so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same, to belong to the United States; and none of their tribes shall presume to settle

upon the same, or any part of it.

Art. 7. The post of Detroit, with a district beginning at the mouth of the river Rosine, on the west end of lake Erie; and running west six miles up the fouthern bank of the faid river, thence northerly and always fix miles west of the strait, till it strikes the lake St. Clair, shall be also reserved to the sole use of the United States.

Art. 8. In the same manner the post of Michillimackinac with its dependencies, and twelve miles square about the same, shall be reserved to the use of the United States.

Art. 9. If any Indian or Indians, shall commit a robbery or murder on any citizen of the United States, the tribe to which such offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver them up at the nearest post, to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States.

Art. 10. The commissioners of the United States in pursuance of the humane and liberal views of Congress, upon this treaty's being signed, will direct goods

to be distributed among the different tribes for their use and comfort.

Separate article. It is agreed that the Delaware chiefs Kelelamond or lieutenant colonel Henry Hengue Pushees, or the Big Cat Wicocalind, or captain White Eyes, who took up the hatchet for the United States, and their families, shall be received into the Delaware nation, in the same situation and rank as before the war, and enjoy their due portions of the lands given to the Wiandot and Delaware nations, in this treaty, as fully as if they had not taken part with America, or as any other person or persons in the said nations.

| Wiandots,  | DAUNGHQUAT,<br>ABRAHAM KUHN,<br>OTTAWERRERI,           | () | GEO. CLARK,  | (L.S.) |
|------------|--|----|--|--------|
| Delawares, | HOBOCAN, WALENDIGHTUN, TALAPOXIE, WINGENUM, PACKELANT, | () | RICHARD BUTLER,  | (L.S.) |
| Outawas,   | GINGEWANNO,<br>WAANOOS,<br>KONALAWASSEE,               | () | ARTHUR LEE,  | (L.S.) |
| rulas,     | SHAWNAGUM,<br>QUECOOKHIA                               | () | as has controlled by the controlled to the contr |        |
| Chippawas, |  |    |  |        |

Witnesses. SAML. J. ATLEE, FRANCIS JOHNSON, Pennsylvania Commissioners, FRANCIS JOHNSON, Pennsylvania Commissioners, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, JOS. HARMAN, Lieut. Colo. Comt. ALEXANDER LOWREY, JOSEPH NICHOLAS, Interp. D. BRADFORD, GEORGE SLAUGHTER, SAM. SWEARINGER, JOHN BOGGS, G. EVANS, D. LUCKETT.